lean officers and by American-trained Filipino officers. The discipline and deportment of the scouts have often been favorably commented upon by their commanding officers. The scouts give excellent exhibitions at military reviews, and are expert marksmen. Recently the United States Supreme Court held that the scouts on retirement were eligible to receive Army pensions. So even if Philippine independence is granted, the United States will hold this thread of financial connection with the Philippines.

The Philippine station has always been of interest to the Army. Assignment to the Philippines for the two years tour of duty allowed by law has been sought by officers and has been welcomed by them and their families. The social life at the Army posts in the Philippines was alluring; in prohibition days the non-prohibition Philippines had its advantages, and fascinating China and Japan lay at the Philippine threshold.

The American officers who won renown for themselves and their country in the World War had mainly received their training in the Philippines. The Philippine Constabulary was a fine school for American Army officers. Action in Mindanao against the Moros also furnished valuable experience in the command of troops in the field. The names of these Philippine-educated officers who achieved distinction during the war reads like an Army register. To name a few of the many: Pershing, Bliss, Wood, Harbord, Liggett, Allen, Buillard, Hines, Bandholtz, Hersey, Traub, Nolan, Rivers, and McCoy.

The standard maintained by the Army in the Philippines

has been high. No grave scandal mars that record. Except in its initial stages, Army policy has been to cooperate cordially with the civil authorities. Particularly good service has been given by Army men assigned to the staff of the Governor-General. The officers in the higher ranks have not been afflicted with race prejudice, and it has only been in the junior grades and among the feminine contingent that astigmatic